WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.

Amusements To-day. Rijon Opera House Calence Humsell's Museum-directory and 9th st. Germania Theaten-Tis Haust. Haverly's F fin Avenue The-tre-Katt (page Matt Buverly's Aible's Garden-Raide, Nations, Buverly's 14th St. Theates-Old Shipmates, Matthew Madison Square Theatre Emeralds. Stundard Theatre Max Müller. Tony Pastor's Theatre Venus.

A Big Bill of Deficiencies.

Wa Inch's Theatre-La Belle Busse.

Windoor Theatre-Alvin Josin. Matthee

The regular appropriations for the current fiscal year were much larger than they should have been, but, liberal as these grants were, they have been insufficient for the extravagant demands and the drain of the

present Administration. Within three weeks of the close of the fiscal year, a bill for nine millions of deficiencies is reported. It is composed of many remarkable items. State claims and other exceptional matters, that seem to have been dug out of the dark corners of the departments, help to swell this aggregate. They

are hoary with age and with suspicion. As usual, the Navy Department has an extra bill, and the one which has provoked discussion is certainly a specimen of unrivalled audacity even from the bureau that sent it in. The Navy Appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1882, contains the following item:

"Bureau of Construction and Repair.—For preserva-tion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, purchase of material and stores of all kinds, labor in navy yards and on foreign stations purchase of tools, wear, tear and repair of vos-sels amont, and for general care and protection of the navy in the line of construction and repair, one million five hundred thousand dollars: provided that one hun dred and lifty thousand dollars of this amount shall be immediately available for the purpose of repairing and converting the ships Brooklyn and Lancaster into

This proviso was inserted for a special reason, and the fund would have been probably reduced by \$150,000 but for the conversion of the Brooklyn and Lancaster into flagships. And now, at the end of the fiscal year, this bureau, backed by the department and by the Appropriation Committee, have the effrontery to claim a deficiency of this \$150,000. as so much money taken from the \$1,500,000. when the proviso was put in expressly to prevent any such contingency, and this sum was specially appropriated for a designated object. This trick is worthy of the palmy days of SECOR ROBESON.

The quick and sharp discussion on this Item encourages the belief that when the Navy bill proper comes up, the whole subject will be thoroughly explored, Mr. WHIT-THORNE will then be present to take part in

the debate. Mr. HEWITT showed that more than fifty millions of dollars had already been expended in repairs and so-called improvements, and that, taking the list of ships which require repairs furnished from the department, it would take twenty-two millions and a half more to put them in passable condition. And he might have added, even then they could neither fight nor run away.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The enormous sum called for by the River and Harbor bill is not the only bad feature of this measure. It is an encouragement to States to neglect duties which in earlier days were accepted and performed by them, but now are thrust upon the general Govern-

The States bordering on the Mississippi, for example, maintained, before the war, a good levee system. A State repaired the banks of the river along its own border, leaving its neighbor to do the same; and the land reclaimed or preserved to the State was held to be worth more than the cost of the levees; but now a stranger to our form of government, judging simply from a perusal of the River and Harbor bill, might suppo that the States had been completely robbed

of home rule by a centralized authority. Still more obvious does this change become prove show the River and Harbor bill to be simply a log-rolling job, in which each ernment its duties of local improvement.

SUTER of the Corps of Engineers upon a survey of the Nishnabotana River in Iowa, ordered by last year's River and Harbor bill; and this is the result:

"It is proper to state here that no interests of navigaion are concerned in this matter; it is purely a question of the local overflows of a small tributary of the Mix

"I have not made estimates of the cost of or ening the nel, as the plan seems objectionable for many

In Executive Document No. 132, Major KING of the Engineers reports on an item in last year's bill looking to a canal at Smith's Shoals, Kentucky, as follows:

"A strict construction of the act authorizing the su wey calls for a 'canal with locks and dams,' but such a canal would be enormously expensive, if not impracti

cable, and would be entirely unnecessary." It further appears from this document that "the principal object of the proposed Improvement appears to be to enable coal mines in the vicinity of Rock Castle River to | BLAINE did favor this particular aspirant boat their coal to Nashville." Assistant for the spoils of Peru, the offi-Engineer Crozen estimates \$965,000 as the cial documents as well as the Morron cost of this work, with the improvements necessary to make it available, and it would take many years for accomplishment, in the mean time being "liable to offer more or less | man, and we are reluctant to refuse credence obstruction to navigation," while "the present system of dams appears to give good satish tion," and, so far as rafts and loose logare concerned, is "better than the locks and dams would be,"

In Executive Document No. 131, Capt. Dam-RELL of the Engineers finds that \$72,000 will improve Crooked River and Dog Island Harbor, in Florida, adding this incentive for the expenditure:

"The commerce to be benefited by this improvement is the lumber trade of the town of Rio Carabelle, where there are at present two large saw milk. The settlement is a new one, and the shipments have barely con

The same officer reports on another dredging job in Florida that it would cost \$110,000, and that the improvement "would probably be reasonably permanent." For a third, at Crystal River, whose channel, at deepest, is four feet, the cost would be \$115,000, and this is the basis to justify it:

"No trustworthy commercial statistics child be obtained but information was furnished by a resident of county that the yearly shapments amounted to about

In regard to the proposed dredging of youd the expression of a contemptuous Manatee River, at a cost of \$70,000, the res surprise that such a shallow demagogue-

commerce cannot be estimated with any in American politics. As for the policy of a cortainty." A report to Gen. Whight shows that "the Tombigbee, from Fulton to the junction, can be improved by cutting overhanging trees and removal of logs, stumps, and snags." But the effort to deepen the channel from Biloxi to Biloxi Bay, at \$35,000, is frowned upon. "I do not believe, however," says Capt, DAMRELL, "that a dredged cut would be reasonably permanent, and the improvement could not be objained by any other means at a cost commensurate with

its importance." Assistant Engineer Harding examines Old Town Creek, "one of the main prongs of the Tombugbee," whose prospective examination was provided for in last year's River and Harbor bill. "Low-water navigation in Old Town Creek is impracticable," he says. "I suppose a box drain twelve inches square yould readily pass all the water that was flowing in the creek when I saw it."

In Executive Document No. 110 we have Major Cuyler's estimate of \$684,000 for improving the Licking River, in Kentucky, hitherto undertaken by the State, as explained in an accompanying document, signed by a committee of citizens, as follows:

"The State of Kentucky expended upon slackwatering his stream about \$359,000, from 1830 to 1842 when she shandoned the system of internal improvements which had been wisely designed. * * * The Legislature of Kentucky in 1860 appropriated \$75,000 to remove from the river all natural and artificial edistructions, whic was expended under wive supervision, and fully accou dished the result intended."

But now that she sees West Virginia having the snags taken out of her streams by Congress, Kentucky claims her share:

"Many millions of dollars are being annually expend ed in the development of our magnificent system of waterways, while the State of Kentucky has received but a mere pittance of the same, less than \$400,000 in the

Capt. Luptow, in Executive Document No. 107, reports on dredging Frankford Creek, 'which," he says, "lies entirely within the city limits of Philadelphia;" but he suggests that when Congress pays for this, it will be no more than fair for the Philadelphians not to utilize it hereafter "for the reception or discharge of any solid matter, whether from sewage, street washings, or otherwise."

Lieut.-Col. MENDELL finds that the Moke lumne River has snags, which California would like to have Congress pay for clearing. Major MERRILL reports that \$5,881,136 would much improve Clarion River, Pennsylvania; but suggests that the time is not quite ripe for this expenditure, as the Ciarion is only one tributary of the Alleghany. Capt. Lun-Low thinks that \$50,000 would help Indian River, in Delaware. Capt. Powern makes a strong appeal for the Chehalis, in Washington Territory, at only \$327,715.32, and also for the Skipanon, in Oregon. "Besides the daily mail on the Skipanon," he says, "a

account small casem plunger fluis rend business by plying on the rivers and bay The country contains a population, mostly agricultural, of about 359."

Brook Neal, Pig River, and Upper Machodoc Creek, in Virginia, have a champion in Engineer Abert; while the interests of Mispillion and Murderkill creeks, in Delaware,

are explained by Capt. LUDLOW. These are only random selections from documents of which others might illustrate the same points still more forcibly. Congressmen join in a match of smartness every year to see who can get the largest appropriation for his district, or who can shift upon the general Government expenses which should fall either upon his State or upon towns or counties, or even on private corporations, or on business men who brazenly demand that money of the people shall pay for increasing their conveniences in transporting their wares. If there are no obvious improvements needed. Congressmen invent preposterous ones, simply to get a share of the plunder, and so to appear to be looking after the interests of their constituents. Hence it happens that so many projects are ridiculous, or are preposterous in cost compared with their probable usefulness. This, too, is why the pending bill, before it leaves the Senate, will probably call for over \$20,000,000.

Blaine Spins Another Yarn.

The farcical performance in which th in examining the improvements by Congress House Committee on Foreign Affairs have of petty creeks and lakes lying wholly within | for some months been engaged has of late the limits of a single State. The Mississippi | somewhat dragged, owing to the Chairman's ciaims, as a great national highway to be engerness to meet the convenience of ex-Secincluded in the provision of article 1, section | retary Blaine, whose railroad interests, it 8, of the Constitution, empowering Congress | appears, called him to the West. It has been "to regulate commerce with foreign nations | hinted that Mr. Blaine's demand for an exand among the several States;" but the trout | amination was prompted by a wish to break streams and the push-pole pavigation which the force of the disclosures which Mr. Congress is every year called on to im- Shiphind, it was said, contemplated making through the press, and that the repeated requests for a postpone-State seeks to transfer to the national Gov- ment were prompted not so much by the press of private business as by a natural wish In Senate Executive Document No. 155, of for the last word. But Mr. Shipher is apthe present session, we find a report of Major | parently quite as "smari" as his opponent, | that he himself had been guilty of negligent in the sense which that adjective bears in Augusta, Me., and inasmuch as this exemplary committee have refused to receive his testimony, he means, evidently, to defer its publication until after the conclusion of their

> So far as the stage business was concerned. there was nothing new or striking in this final appearance of Mr. BLAINE upon the stand. As before, the obsequious Chairman went through the form of asking two or three unimportant questions, and then requested the witness to enlighten the committee. Whereupon Mr. Brarwydelivereda stump speech, the gist of which was that Mr. R. E. RANDALL was either the victim of a romantic imagination or of rank mendacity in a physician. averring that he, BLAINE, had ever offered the slightest encouragement to the Credit Industriel. We had never believed before hearing Mr. RANDALL'S testimony that contract indicating that the French company sought official aid in another quarter. But Mr. RANDALL is a respectable to his evidence, a refuetance which we do not experience in the case of Mr. BLAINE, Asbetween the clear, categorical statements made by Mr. Randall under cross-examination and the loose assertions flung out in the course of Mr. Blaine's harangue, we imagine that few persons would hesitate to accept the former, even if the two witnesses stood on a

evel in respect of character. Unfortunately,

the ex-Secretary of State has not enjoyed the

highest reputation for verneity and plain dealing since he read on the floor of the House of Representatives selected portions of the stolen MULLIDAN letters. After having offered a flat contradiction to Mr. RANDALL's statements, to which, however, we imagine that neither Mr. RANDALL nor anybody else will attach much importance, Mr. BLAINE digressed into a eulogy of his Peruvian pelley. He felt sure, he said, that "history" would "endorse" that part of his administration of the State Departmen which had been concerned with the South American problem, Our own notion is that history will pay very little attention to Mr. James G. Blaine, be-

man who in his correspondence with England and Mexico betrayed a schoolboy's ignorance of fundamental facts that has already become the laughing stock of the State Department under his successor, the chance of its "endorsement" by anybody is ludicrousty small. Mr. BLAINE finished his performance by a

distribe against what he was pieased to call the "dirty" portion of the Democratic and the Republican press, meaning to include in this uncleanly category the newspapers which have failed to be impressed his behavior on the stand during this edifying inquiry. We apprehend that our respectable New York contemporaries, the Times and the Evening Post, figure among the journals which have called forth this harsh censure. It cannot be gainsaid, as regards the adjective "dirty," that nobody can be more conversant with its exact significance than the hero of the MULLI-GAN affair. Whether such a person's application of the epithet is calculated to do much damage to anything or anybody is a widely different question. We observe, however, that one member of the committee, Mr. Wilson, was so much tickled by ex-Editor BLAINE's assault upon the press that he was quite unable to control his emotions, and fairly elapped his hands for joy. We advise the gushing Mr. Wilson to bottle up his merriment, and wait to see what his constituents think of the silly part he has per-

onally played in this grotesque examination. We can appreciate the mingled feeling of pity and amusement with which Mr. BEL-MONT promptly returned an answer in the negative when asked by the manager of this mock investigation if he desired to interrogate the witness. The pin feathers of the plumed knight" had been sufficiently plucked when he was last upon the stand, and there was no need whatever to repent the operation. The epithets which the chivalrous person from Maine had then to swallow will be apt to tax his digestive powers for the remnant of his ife.

Civil Liability for Negligent Poisoning.

An interesting suit to recover damages for negligent poisoning was decided at the last General Term of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department. Cases of negligence where the alleged want of care consists in having dispensed or administered poison without due precaution are comparaively few in the law reports, and this one presents some peculiar features.

The defendant, a practising physician and druggist in East New York, was sued by a widow, as administratrix, to recover \$5,000 damages for the death of her husband, which was caused by a preparation of opium sold

to him at the defendant's store.

The case was tried at the Kings councy Circuit, before Mr. JUSTICE PRATT and a jury, and the evidence was substantially undisputed. It appeared that the deceased had been suffering from cholera pains, and described his symptoms to a friend, who said he had been cured of a like illness by a black draught which he obtained from a druggist for ten cents; that the druggist gave him half a glass of the medicine and he took it. After this conversation the deceased went to the drug store of the defendant and asked, not for a black draught, but for black drops, The defendant asked him what he wanted the medicine for. He said for cramps in the stomach. The defendant told him the preparation was a poison, and recommended elolera drops instead. The deceased insisted upon having black drops, and the defendant, after telling him again that the medicine was twelve drops for a dose, directed an assistant in the shop to give him a substitute for the opiate usually known as black drops, and really only half as strong.

The purchaser went away with the drug in bottle, which was labelled simply black drops. After reaching home he took a coffee spoonful of the medicine. His wife poured it out for him. In a few hours he manifested alarming symptoms, and a doctor was summoned, who found him suffering from what were plainly the effects of opium poisoning. Freatment was of no avail, and he died early

The drug clerk and a disinterested witness who was a member of the Board of Pharmacy Examiners of Kings County both swore that it was not customary to mark physicians' prescriptions as poisonous, even when the

prescription was oral, as in this case. Upon the facts as thus presented the defendant's counsel argued that the death of the plaintiff's husband was clearly due to his own negligence; that he was distinctly warned of the dangerous nature of the drug. and told how much to take, but he wilfully or carelessly disregarded the instructions given him; and that under the law his wife could not recover damages when it appeared conduct, which contributed to his death The Court thereupon directed a verdict for

the defendant. The General Term has now reversed this ruling, and holds that the question of negligence in the case should have been submitted to the jury. Although the facts may be unlisputed, they are capable of sustaining different inferences, and these inferences should

be drawn by the jury.

Such we understand to be the main point passed upon. The opinion in full has not yet seen reported. It will be interesting to know whether the appellate court regards a druggist as bound to label poisons as such when they are dispensed upon the prescription of

The Maine election this year is an impornet one, as State and county officers are elected in addition to the Congressional delegation, and the Legislature to be chosen will deet a successor to Senator FRYE. FREDERICK lionit was yesterday nominated as Republican candidate for Governor, and a platform dopted which declares that the silver dollar hould have the intrinsic value of gold, and hat coin of the two metals are the only constitutional legal tender. The abolition or reduction of internal revenue taxation on liquors s opposed. About public education and the egulation of elections, the language used in cares that it is held to be the duty of the Federal Government to look after such things.

Two evidences of attention to what is going n in the world marked yesterday's session of he Board of Aldermen. One was a resolution o appoint a committee to receive the Sames ince who is to visit the city this summer; but erhaps this sign of vigitance was due to enting a municipal spree afar off. The other vas a resolution inquiring into several of the cings of the Fourth Avenue Railroad. For showledge that this line charges the people or some not obvious reason, twenty per cent, core fare than the other street railroads,

District Attorney McKEON has asked the blice Department to Inform him when there s to be a formal breaking up of the gambling plements taken from gambling houses raided by the police. Some of these implements are valuable, and an outfit was recently taken from an up-town gambling house that was said o be worth \$5,000. Mr. McKgon has shown ome activity in regard to the suppresssion of gambling houses. In a recent case he compelled a well-known firm of port is "that the possible increase in the should at any time have been prominent | camblers to discorpe the greater part | at the deception.

of the money they had won from the confidential clerk of a down-town banking house. He probably feels, therefore, a desire to assure himself Ithat the police perform the duty imposed upon them by law-that of destroying the apparatus with which gamblers ply their trade. The work of destruction is done in the yard of the Police Central Office and it is probable that Mr. McKgon will appear there bereafter, either in person or by proxy, when it is ordered.

Gambling traditions of big poker hands in the old times on the Mississippi must now yield in interest to Mr. WEED's game at Newburgh a year ago, when he bet \$150,000 on four aces and found that W. M. Scott held a straight flush. Mr. WRED is now trying to get nack some of the money, and has had arrested Dr. HEDGES, who dealt the eards on that occasion, and who has since then been a purchaser of racehorses.

It is not Col. Mulberry Sellers to whose honor the two Mayors and the two Comptrollers, representing this city and Brooklyn, are to appeal, but a Pennsylvanian, who is President of the company that furnishes the steel for the big bridge, and bears the suggestive name of SELLERS. Many years ago he took the contract to furnish the steel for the bridge, in a given time, under the penalty of a forfeit of \$100,000 in gold; but Iron went up and he has been giving his attention to contracts that paid better, and, as far as the East River structure is concerned, he has maintained an air of indifference, leaving to the trustees the privilege of exacting the forfeit or to wait upon his own sweet will for the steel. They have chosen the latter course, and have found it so expensive that they have begun seriously to consider a proposition to try to increase his energy by paying him a bonus. But first an embassy of high officials is to appeal to his honor. The practical difficulty with SELLERS seems to be that, as he contemplates the bridge, he is satis fled that "there's millions in it." and. like his namesake in the play, he hasn't succeeded in getting a full share. It will be interesting to see what he does when his honor is appealed to. Doubtless he will favor the bonus

The cool days are a protection against the ce monopoly. At sixty cents for a hundred pounds, an iceberg towed into the harbor would be equal to some gold mines in profit.

Mr. H. B. ANTHONY got another lift yesterday toward his ambition of tying or beating Thomas H. Benton in length of service in the United States Senate. Having now filled out nearly four terms, yesterday he was elected for a fifth. The completion of that will find him still only 73 years old; and as Little Rhody is a pocket borough, perhaps he may look forward to a sixth term. Should be secure one and serve it Benron's thirty years in the Senate would be outdone,

There has been an extraordinary outburst of sun spots within the last two days. Last week a huge spot, resembling in its general appearance and its position upon the disk the reat spot that accompanied the magnetic that of April; erest clowing round the en-turn dge of the sun and advanced with the revolution of the orb, until on Monday it was well ituated for observation. Between Sunday and Monday a swarm of small spots broke out like an eruption upon the sun's face in the neighwhosel of the large spot. Vesterday afternoon this swarm had developed into several large spots, partly surrounded by a broad penumbral shade, and close by, in a place where the day before there was only a shadowy speck upon the white disk, a great round spot had sudienly formed, having a broad penumbra and a lack central chasm thousands of miles across, All around the larger spots little speeks were o be seen, showing how the whole surface of the sun in that neighborhood was agitated. The area covered by this outburst of spots is a triangular figure containing, in round numbers, a thousand millions of square miles of the solar surface. The disturbed region is visible as a black dot without a telescope, when a poison and that he should take only ten or | the eye is protected by a smoked or deeply colored glass.

Six hundred Chinese, "penned like so many hogs," have just arrived from Hong Kong in British Columbia. The latter country has arranged to have many thousands of these immigrants this summer. It will take only a few years, at the present rate of increase, for the yellow men to outnumber the white in British olumbia. There may be before long an instructive illustration of the Chinese question there.

We trust that the police detectives will be able to unravel the mystery that surrounds the cowardly murder of young Mr. Gurnmachn. k sentimentality should stand in the way of their getting at the bottom facts in the case. It seems strange that he should have remained for more than two weeks with a fractured skull, and that the physicians who attended him at the hespital and at his residence should not have dis overed his condition in all that time or communicated with his relatives and nearest friends.

The House Committee on Printing has approved a proposition that ten thousand maps of the United States be issued for the use of Congress. Dozens of maps of the United States are furnished to each member of Congress as additions to reports and documents, but this body will not be satisfied unless it has ten thousand at once. Why should fewer than four hundred men need ten thousand maps?

For some weeks the reports of the growing crops have not been favorable, the decrease of acreage sown in some States forming a basis for moderate anticipations and frosts and excessive rains confirming the ill omen in others. But late accounts from the Northwest are certainly more hopeful in regard to all breadstuffs. The weather has of late been excellent almost everywhere; still, the prospects, must be confessed, vary in some localities almost daily.

The case of Butcher Stebbins of Brown's Hollow, Pa., shows that the strongest may not safely yount himself. He challenged any one of a party sitting in the village tavers to knock him down by one blow on the chest, and young LOWERY gave him one with such force that he fell dead on the spot. Loweny's success now makes him a miserable fugitive in Canada.

While our exports as a whole have been greatly felling off for a year or more, petroleum is showing up finely in the other direction. During April its export increased lifty per cent, over that of the corresponding period of 1881; while in ten months the export Increased in value ten millions. This growth is the more important from the fact that with the opening finding of new wells, and a continually increasing supply.

Candid men will comember that, whatever the represent a great principle in defence of which he made his death and for which a grateful and admiring people will remember him —Philodolphia Press.

Will you please tell us what great principle Gon. Garrier propresented in his closing years. and died defending?

The Tariff Commission a Sham Washington, June 13.-Remarkable ingenuity would have been required to make up a Commission of weaker men to report on the tariff than those actually chosen by the President. Not one of them is really adapted to the work, if it were to be seriously undertaken, The Commission is, and was Intended to be, a snare and a delusion, to postpone reform infor those who profit by the present state of things. Votes were obtained for this scheme in the Senate and in the House under the positive assurance that the Commission would be com-

posed of the most competent men, without regard to party or to section. Mr. Bayard and others who supported the full were taken in: they have not until now discovered a cheat that was plain enough from the start to all watchful eyes. They are naturally indignant

FOLGER AND FISH. A Possible Administration Ticket as Viewed

by the Cornell Men. ALBANY, June 13 .- The stories from Washington that Secretary Folger declines to be a candidate for Governor do not carry comfort into the Cornell camp. Declinations do not count, say the old heads sententiously, when their views are sought. I met a picket on the outpost of the camp to-night, and asked him what the enemy was doing. "Lying low in the trenches," was the reply. "If they see we are too strong for them they'll quietly slip away and say they never intended to fight. But if they can muster a good force, and if a contingent of Half Breed Hessians comes up in the lick of time, they may open fire on us. What will the anti-Cornell ticket be in your

Folger and Fish. Not old Fish, but young Fish. From the practical politician's point of view, that looks like a strong ticket. It is a pre-minently respectable ticket. But it will never get a chance to show its strength, for Cornell is to be renominated. I tell you the eards are stocked, and you can't prevent it. The passive policy of Arthur will not win against the active work of a positive force like Cornell, Dutcher and Payn and Baker have been abroad this spring, as you will see when the delegates to the Convention are elected. It is too late to get up a Folger and Fish boom now that will win. It may be attempted. however. Of course Mr. Folger declines. His friends wouldn't let him commit such an act of olly as to bid for the nomination. But if some great upheaval should throw the Stalwarts and extreme Half Breeds into a party together. and Folger should be nominated, do you think he would decline? I see that you smile."

SECOR ROBESON'S CANVASS.

Why the Democrats Would Like to See Him

Nominated by the Republicans. CAMPEN, N. J., June 13 .- The constituents f Secor Robeson in the First District of New Jersey are in utter despair over the mysterious tactics of their leader. He affects to treat them all with lofty disdain. He pays no attention to their frequent and frantic reminders that the campaign is now opening in earnest, and that it is high time to begin the hand-shaking proess which his faithful benchmen have already nstituted. Robeson came to Camden on Saturday last to attend the funeral of a nephew. He refused to see any one except Postmaster Henry B. Wilson, and held a very short conference with him, returning to Washington the

same evening. A single week has witnessed a remarkable change in the Republican sentiment throughout the district. The Hon, James H. Nixon of Millyille, who is making a vigorous effort to obtain the Republican nomination, has been travelling through the five counties, and his reception has been such as to leave no doubt of the preferences of the Republican voters at large. Robeson is detested in Camden County, because he is neglectful of its interests and of his own supporters. He is detested in Gioucester County—naturally Democratic—because of his general record. Cape May County marely tolerates his name as a possible candidate, while Cumbertand and Salem County Republicans on hear of sobota but Nixon. The out the district. The Hon James H. Nixon of

Hon. Thomas M. Farrell, the choice of the Democracy.

Mr. Farrell has not as yet openly formally declared himself a candidate. His nomination is not absolutely necessary to beat the man who thanks God that he has built all our rotten slips. Any good itseme and the declar record can beat Robeson. Republicans reinstantly admit it. Bemocrats know it and the fact is significant that the most politic country papers mare consed attacking Robeson, in the hope that he may beat Nixon, become a candidate, and suffer defeat at the polis. One more week of his present policy of supercitious neglet will lose for him so many of his adherents that nothing but a wholesale corruption of the Convention can give him the least possible chance. A few wicked Republicans say that this is Secor's game.

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS

Frederick Robie Nominated for Governor-Confidence in President Arthur. PORTLAND, June 13 .- The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Frederick Robie for Governor. The vote stood: Robie, 690; W. W. Thomas, Jr., 592; Josiah H. Drummond, 38. The vote on Congressional candidates was as follows: Thomas B. Reed, 1,180: Nelson Dingley, Jr., 1.187; Stephen D. Lindsey, 397; Thaddeus R. Simonton 113: Seth D. Milliken 79, and Chas. A. Boutelle, 1,053, Messrs, Reed. Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken were accepted as nominees of the Convention. Senator Eugene Hale presided over the Convention. In Lagene finis presided over the Convention. In his streech on taking the chair he said he believed the President was trying to bring all shades of the party into about. He has a difficult think but will discharge it wisely.

Senator Frye was called upon, and spake in culogy of hermalicant party achievements.

The platform dischares that the right of every qualified voter to cust his builds and have it housely counted must be maintained by law impartially entered must be maintained by law impartially entered. honesely counted must be maintained by law impart ally entered. Free schools must be maintained and universal education secured. The present banking system is commended, and gold and silver are declared to be the only constitutional legal tender in time of peace, the deliar of originated to possess the same intrinsic value as the deliar of the other. Unalterable opposition is declared to the abolition or feducation of the internal revenue tax on figures. The Republican majority in Congress is thanked for its firm stand against tissue is thanked for its firm stand against tissue is thanked for its firm stand against tissue is the platform says:

In the ordinary death of our late belove? President, James A Gartie I, se reference a street maintain relation, and we reside that he administration target. James A tigrie, it we recognize a creat maximal column by, and by prione that has alministration through the prior that has alministration through the prior to Procedent Chester Arthur our assurance of restingues to the satisfication and our approval of the moderate and particular course purpose to him sound the emburrassing or counstances inevitably attending such a national creas

BROCKWAY RELEASED.

The Alleged Counterfeiter Allowed to Go on his Own Recognizance.

WASHINGTON, June 13.-Charles Brockway, the counterfeiter was released from custody day. A long consultation was held at the Department of Justice this morning between the Attorney-General and District Attorney Corkhill, and an interview followed between the District Attorney and Mr. Guild of Newark.

Brokevyt?
The following letter from the Attorney-Gen-eral to the District Attorney directing Brook-way's release, as made public.
Directors the Struck Assessment, June 18, 1881.
See The State of the Committee of the State of the property of the property of the result of the property of

The Busilet Attorney declines to make pub-ic the enclosure referred to from the Secretary e the chelosure referred to from the Secretary f the Trensury. About 2% 1. M. the prisoner was taken into be Criminal Court, and upon his yers and the Criminal Court, and upon his personal recognizance in the sum of \$5000 to appear when wanted by sallowed to go at liberty.

Binine's Partner Etkins. From the Concennell Luquiner.

About twelve years agon young man named Stephen B. Elains was sent to Congress as D. logare from New Mexico. He was thushour and ambitions, it is not the speaker, paid so much more courtest to his washes dual for expected that the young man religious with him. Soon afterward Elitius, being a young without began to court a describer of Senator Henry Pay's of West Virginia. He heard Davis talk about coal lands near by. Elking looked into the matter and began it buy also. He drew Halme into the purplines. Till turned Dialines attention to Virgina to Ironds, and he became a perchaser of the old James Haver Cana and regarder of a rairond on its bed. This yielded billing makenne fortune of itself. Meanting making in Calcando based, up, and Entire went into it with Me. modes, said come out ahead there, two. He was both to up for the Presidency by those two men both times the failtend they have developed from venuor

Senator David Davis's Old Servant Cone. WHEMPSOTON, June 13.—Perry Veasey, the old colored servant and protego of Sounter David David, as d to whom the Senator paid his last visit on the 31 inst, shed here last noish. Ferry was here a since to as incise of Mc Davis, and served until his manufaction as body servant to Nr. Davis.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL. Testimony of Senator Saunders and Sub-Con-

tractor French of Nebraska. WASHINGTON, June 13.-In the Criminal Court this morning Mr. Merrick opened the proceedings with an explanation of the course he intended to pursue in the presentation of

routes seriatira, completely disposing of one route before taking un another. Senator Saunders of Nebraska testified that he endorsed the petition for an increase on the route from Kearney to Kent: did not recollect how the petition came to him originally. He was not prepared to say at this late day, three years after the filing of the petition, that the interlineation (thirteen hours schedule) had been inserted after his endorsement, but it appeared to be in a different ink from that in the

evidence. He said he proposed to take up the

body of the petition. Cross-examined by defence he said he received many such petitions from that region. He knew the firm of Hale & Nightingale, and believed them to be reputable gentlemen. When neved them to be reputable gentlemen. When he endorsed their petition he thought they would not have asked for the service if it had not been necessary, and he had not since changed his mind. The petition was handed to the witness for examination. He said he knew several of the persons who had signed it, and regarded their signatures as a sufficient ovidence of the necessity of the service.

Charles H. French of Kearney Neb. a mail sub-contractor on the route from Kearney to

sub-contractor on the route from Kearney to Kent, testified that in June, 1878, he made the sub-contract for service on that route with John M. Feek, through J. W. Dorsey as attorney for Peck. He filed the sub-contract in the department inst February. Witness identified a copy of the paper, when it was presented to him by Mr. Merrick and by him put in evidence under objection by the defence. The witness said that Dorsey signed air of the names, his own among the others, by his consent.

When he signed the contract Dorsey told him it was unnecessary for him to file it, and promised to pay him either personally or through Feck. The witness identified the petition for increase, and said he had belowd to circulate it. Mr. T. S. Nightingale had written a copy of the petition and sent it to witness by Peck. It was copied because a bottle of him had been spilled over the original. Nightingale took the petition, and was instructed by the witness to send it to Washington. The words "thirteen hours" were not in the petition when he circulated it, or when he gave it to Nightingale. The witness was very positive in this statement. Neither Dorsey nor Peck he said "thirteen hours" were not in the petition when he circulated it, or when he gave it to Nightingale. The witness was very positive in this statement. Neither Dorsey not Peck he said, had ever asked of him the number of horses and men required on the route. Peck a affidavit relative to this necessity was handed to the witness, and he said he had never seen it. Until last November he knew notating of the contract by which Peck transferred the route.

A number of letters were shown to the witness for identification. The defence objected because they were written prior to the date of the alleged conspiracy. The Court admitted them. They are from J. W. Dorsey & Co. to French, and relate to the compensation to be allowed for the service, and the time schedules. Mr. Merrick called attention to the fact that the top of sheets upon which several of those letters were written had been eat off, leaving the word. Washington in print, and comarked that perhaps some of the Jury who were tamiliar with official paper could guess where it came from. It appeared to be the official paper of the Senate. One of the letters directed French to see that Cedarville received three mails per week, or else provent the Postmaster from making a return to the department. All answers were to be directed to "Box 714. Washington, D. C."

Mr. Biss put in evidence a letter from Peck to French which, he asserted, showed conclus-

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL. Gov. Cornell Hearing Arguments of its Op-

ponents and Supporters.

ALBANY, June 13:-A large delegation of entlemen, among whom were Senator Me-Carthy and ex-Assemblyman H. L. Duguid of Syrncuse, ex-Senator Pomeroy of Auburn, Assemblyman C. S. Baker of Rochester, and F. B. Thurber of New York, appeared before the Governor this afternoon in relation to the Builroad Commission bill. A. C. Miller of Utica was the first speaker. He opposed the bill.

The causes that brought about the passage of the present bill and the necessity for a com-

mission were set forth by Mr. F. B. Thurber in an elaborate speech. After referring to the de-feat of similar bals by corporate influence in provious Legis'autres, Hr. Taureer said: Again the beself by or the New York Central and Had-ton liver Railroad is made manifest. One or two per-cess tills in the est have been part forward to make false have the entry inchests and it has no power to harvest or extremely understantially in power to harvest to interfere with rates except where they may impactly discriminal, and will not notif forced to do so, believe I cannot, and will not notif forced to do so, believe that its manufacturers and habers of New York State

Concerning the attacks that had been made on himself and the charge that he was peeds narily interested in the matter, Mr Thurlar said he had nover claimest more than a fair field without favor. All officers he estitated, entitled to equal rates for like service, onlined:

Well efficient to equal these for the service. He continued:

I blieve the rafroat has a right-to-charge a bicker rive for carrying some quantities than any power in the property of the universe in case it has no right of however in this make of the carrier into the other in the resolution of the carrier into the other into the carrier into the carrier into the carrier into the same that of the interest of the which is such a fact as that of the interest index which the rain and to the transfer of the carrier in the carrier i

Decision in an Interesting Insurance Case.

George Puvis, between 1859 and 1855, took out petions made his the index was York late theorems of George Late theorems was Company surrecating at George had were augh-

and Company surregarding at the control wiese and a walk to be a well as they Davis our in the event of air death, to be a shirt year of the standard of the policy of the standard has a mark that the policy of the standard has a walk to be a shirt of the policy of the standard has a walk to be a shirt of the standard has a walk to be a shirt of the standard has been a shirt of the shirt of the shirt of the standard has been a shirt of the shirt of the

United States Scantor Anthony Re-elected. PROVIDENCE JULIE 13.—The Greened Assembly by not at New year to use index year or not the County of the Section of the Section

ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The Enormous Sum Required by the Pension Arrears Bill. WASHINGTON, June 13 .- A thousand million

follars is the sum which the Arrears of Pensions bill will cost, as it is now estimated. As the tendency has been to underestimate, the hances are that the sum will be found to be arger rather than smaller when the cost is hally assertained. The old roll, estimating at a low figure, would require an average expenditure of about \$20,000,000 a year for 25 years, That is a half a billion more, so that the total sum which in the next 25 years will be expended in the payment of pensions is not far from the colossal figure of one billion and a half, or more than one-third of the cost of the late war. The adoption to-day of that clause in the Legislative Appropriation bill providing for increasing the clerical force of the Pension Office by 1,200 clerks Indicates that the House is ready to go with those who have laid out the Republican programme. That programme is to rush the payment of the arrears through as fast as possible. The men who are markering this thing estimate that the additional force of clerks will make it possible to grant applications for arrears in the next fiscal year amounting to \$100,000,000 and this sum is already fixed in the Pension Appropriation bill. Next they think that this large force will have eleaned the decks in the fiscal year 1884 for the payment of \$150,000,000, in the succeeding year \$100,000,000, and the next year 475,000,000. This programme involves the payment therefore, on account of arrears of \$425,000,000 in the next four years. It is estimated that in the next ten years the sum required will be \$740,000,000, and that not until 1893 will the annual payments fall below \$50,000,000 and not until 1894 will they fall beyon \$27,000,000. The sum which was paid in the year orior to the passage of the Arrears act.

This enormous business is something the like of which was never known by any nation before, civilized or uncivilized. We have by this bill practically added to our debt aimost the sum by which we have reduced it since the war. The Government, so far as indebtedness is concerned, owes about as much money as it did when the war closed, and this debt was deliberately created by a bill whose effects nobody seemed to remize when it passed Congress. It is probable that very few members of Congress to-day realize what this Arrears bill is going to cost. The debates and speeches thus far do not show that they do. If they did, some effort would be made to guard against the frauds to which this bill gives opportunity. The late Commissioner estimated these fraudulent claims as equal to ten percent, on the whole sum. It his estimate be correct, and there is little doubt of it, the competent when the payment of \$150,000,000 from the Treasury oliained by fraud. The House passed the chans to-day increasing the cierks, but not one step has been taken to not save up against further frauds. Again, it does not seem to have occurred to members that the payment of this sum is sure, by and by, to have a very serious effect upon the Treasury. The payment of \$100,000,000,000 from the Treasury oliained by fraud these passion payments are made. Then come next year the Geneva and probably his per that after next year there will be very little re Appropriation bill. Next they think that this arge force will have cleaned the decks in the will probably have to do some very skill finance ring to prevent a defect in the sinking failureven if best me in it as as kigh as they have this year, and the internal revenue is not decreased. The Arrears of Fensions bill in the near future will be the centre around which the financial policy of the Treasury must be attracted, and yet few members of Congress seem to realize it.

The Senate, perhaps, may give these matters some consideration, as the bill goes to it now.

SUNDEAMS. -The pilgrimage of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk to Our Lady of Lourdes has not, the English Westly Register regrets to learn, resulted in any radical improvement in the health of the infant Earl of Arundel

-Prof. Behrend, a distinguished German - Prof. Berrend, a distinguished German scholar and a Jew, has been make rector of the University of Greifswald. The provincial synod sent a memorial to the Government, profesting against this step on account of the Professor's religion and race, but he was nevertheless invested with the office with all the ordinal executions and display.

—Sir John Holker, the English Lord Jus-

tice of Appeal, just deceased, was very popular in the House of Commons, because he always talked sound common sense, and was generally inclined to sink the lawyer in the man of the world. "I believe." he once said, "that I do know something of chemistry, but I do not pretend to know anything about law."

-The betting on the English turf has fallen off vasily. In 1852, when Paniel O'Rorke, ridden by Frank Butler, the Archer of these days, carried off the Derby aimed a pelting storm of rain, William Davies the great better, calle: the Lovisthan, laid thirty thousand and twenty-five thousand to one in two single bets with

Frank Villiers and Gen. Anson against the winner -During the races in St. Louis the police kept all the regular gainthing phaces closed. In this emergency a fare bank was opened in a room of the Southern Hotel, and the game was conducted so quietly that the landlord did not find it out until it had been gold three days. But it was not a profitable venture, as the bank had lost \$15,000 when play was stopped.

I shall keep if there, with your kind permission; and

- Mr. Moneure D. Conway is engaged on a time when Therean and Hawthorns were averaginable and laze. Mr. conway will nice give the result of his singles of Singreen's works and observations of his influence so a religious teacher on American life and thought.

The original rafters of Westminster Hall — The original ratters of Westminster Hall were of trishous, in early days under prevailed that fash wood was a size of sacred material and produce most all planetic materials. The Venerable Belgian at down that triber from trished math a stable mater possess and other the carterpark of Lisbon the King of Perforal specials is apported first mak, presume our transmission and triber for its biassed qualities, for a magnificant by with the carterpark of the car

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-A. Kansus liquor soller, who was sen-

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